Friedjung (who has received mention in another connexion as perhaps the greatest of Austrian historians).

Born in Moravia, of Jewish parentage, he was by conviction a passionate German Austrian, equally proud of the great traditions both of Germany and of Austria.

In 1880, in collaboration with George von SchOnerer (later the leader of the extreme Pan-Germans in Austria) and the Jew Victor Adler (subsequently founder of the Austrian Social Democratic Party, and Foreign Secretary in the first Republican Cabinet of October, 1918), he produced the Linz programme as a basis for the future policy of the German Austrians. Two years later, this programme was adopted by the new German Nationalist party, with the addition of a single clause: "No Jew can be a member of the German Nationalist party." Thus the programme of the movement which is now menacing the existence of German and Austrian Jewry, was in the first instance drawn up by Jews!

In post-war Liberal Germany, contrary to what is generally believed, the participation of Jews in public life was not particularly marked. Thus in the twenty cabinets which ruled the country from the downfall of the monarchy to the Nazi Revolution, there were some 200 different ministers in all. Of these, only seven were of Jewish descent—Preuss, Rathenau, Landsberg, Schiffer, Gradnauer, Hilferding, and Dernburg (who was, however, only half-Jewish). In the German federal states, there were still fewer Jewish ministers.

Between 1920 and 1932 neither Prussia, the largest state,

nor Bavaria, the second in size, had a single Jewish minister. The same was the case in most of the smaller states. In the Reichstag of 1930, there was only one Jew among about 600 members, and 20 members of known Jewish descent; the Socialist party comprised 143 members, of whom none were Jews and only 14 of Jewish